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SOURCE Hsin-wen Jih-pao.

CHEKIANG ISSUES LAND-REFORM REGULATIONS;
KIANGSU PREPARES FOR LAND REFORM

Chekiang provincial government has issued a severe pronounce-
ment against sabotage of land reform and demands that complaints
of the people be attended to more speedily. Cadre training for
land reform is under way in Kiangsu Province. Recalcitrant land-
lords are punished by death, imprisonment, and fines.

WARNS LANDLORDS AGAINST SABOTAGING LAND REFORM -- Shanghai, Hsin-wen Jih-
pao, 8 Sep 50

Since Chekiang was liberated, some rebellious landlords have been using
various devices for sabotaging or avoiding land reform, such as selling, giv-
ing away, mortgaging, etc. These practices have become more serious since
the promulgation of the land-reform law by the Central government. The pop-
ulace has even been incited to destroy forests and kill work animals. At
the same time, Kuomintang secret agents and counterrevolutionaries are creat-
ing social chaos. To ensure progressive and orderly land reform this winter,
on 26 August, the Chekiang People's government issued the following pronounce-
ment:

1. Beginning with the day of liberation and ending with the day when
land reform is completed, it is forbidden to sell, give, mortgage, or in any
way dispose of any land, animals, tools, grain, buildings, etc., that accord-
ing to the provisions of land law should be confiscated or requisitioned, or
to disperse or conceal any such possessions. Any such illegal transactions
already completed are declared null and void; and except where refund has been
made by the original owner, will be dealt with according to the circumstances
and in harmony with the law.

2. All land, animals, etc., subject by the land reform law to confisca-
tion or requisition, until formal confiscation and redistribution is made,
shall be protected by the original owner. He may not willfully destroy prop-
erty or let the land lie fallow. Those who disobey shall be punished and made
to pay for the damage. Offenders other than original owners shall be punished
in like manner.

- 1 -

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3. The people shall have the right to note and report on such infractions of the law. Lawless elements, reactionaries, and secret agents who in any way destroy public or private property, spread rumors, or create disorder shall be arrested and sent to the local government for trial.

The pronouncement emphasizes the gravity of the offenses named.

REACTIONARY LANDLORD EXECUTED -- Shanghai, Hsin-wen Jih-pao, 8 Sep 50

Wang Erh-ch'iang was a reactionary landlord living near Yu-hang, Chekiang Province. For 10 years or more he had held various civil and military posts under the Kuomintang. He was constantly active in counterrevolutionary work. In July of last year, when the government issued an order forbidding sabotage of wooded land, he started rumors and incited the people to cut down trees and get lumber and fuel while they could, meanwhile getting considerable profit out of these transactions. He also led other landowners to dispose of their property to escape the ill effects of confiscation.

The whole matter was thoroughly aired in a meeting of village cadres and of the peasants' union, who were enlightened as to the purpose of the anti-sabotage law and the damage done to streams by forest removal. Charges were brought against Wang, who was sentenced to death, and on 13 August was executed. The people of the countryside were greatly pleased, and went on quietly with their work of production.

CADRES MUST HEED COMPLAINTS OF PEOPLE -- Shanghai, Hsin-wen Jih-pao, 6 Sep 50

Hangchow (special correspondent) -- In the past few months the Chekiang provincial Department of Civil Affairs has received a considerable number of appeals, some transmitted from government quarters and some sent in by the people. Most of these are concerned with local cadres. The more important cases are turned over to special examiners or to the investigation office, and others are referred to the local officials for report. In a good many instances there has been delay in handling these appeals.

The Department of Civil Affairs, desiring to increase efficiency, heed popular opinion, and manifest a high degree of responsibility towards the people, has instructed all offices concerned that all such cases referred to them must be promptly handled and reported. Even if there are difficulties in settlement, there must be a prompt report. The instructions point out that in some places the cadres have shelved such complaints, with threats of willful revenge. Such bad habits of suppressing popular criticism must be sternly corrected. The department is issuing a list of complaints and urging speedy report on the cases involved.

KIANGSU TRAINS CADRES FOR LAND REFORM -- Shanghai, Hsin-wen Jih-pao, 6 Sep 50

To prepare for land reform this winter and next spring, the Ch'ang-shu (Kiangsu) Communist Committee has initiated training classes for cadres. It was decided that each of the 224 hsien, in the hsien should provide seven persons for this training. Four of these are to be persons wholly engaged in production and three must spend at least half of their time as producers. The total to be trained is 1,568. Courses of 2 weeks length began 12 August. The series will be over by the last of October.

- 2 -

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50X1-HUM

PUNISHES OBSTRUCTIVE LANDLORD -- Shanghai, Hsin-wen Jih-pao, 6 Sep 50

Teng Pao-ho, a recalcitrant landlord of Ch'ing-lung Hsiang in Chen-chiang Hsien of Kiangsu, owned 54 mou which he rented out in its entirety, not doing any farm labor himself. He also owned more than 40 mou of wooded land in the hills, where there were more than 20,000 pine trees about 10 years old.

When land reform came, Teng used every conceivable method to nullify it. He distributed various parcels to his peasant friends. He sold one wor. animal, which was jointly owned with Peasant Li T'ing-fa, the pretext for selling being his immediate need for the 2 piculs 2 pecks of grain which he received in payment. Worst of all was his scheming to destroy his forest. He approached an ex-soldier, complimented him on his service to his country, sympathized with his economic stress, and told him to go there and cut all the wood he needed. Quite a number of trees were felled before the local officials could intervene.

On the eve of land reform, he tried to get Ma Chin-shan to cut wood in the forest, but Ma rebuked him, refusing to fall in the trap. Then Landlord Teng inveigled several dozen of his friends who lived near the hill land to go there by night and fell trees. In two nights the entire stand of pines was gone. The People's government learned of this and sent him up for trial.

On the afternoon of 23 August, a vindication-of-justice assembly was called to deal with the recalcitrant landlord. More than 800 peasants attended, one after another bringing charges against the accused, asking the government to punish him for obstructing land reform. The People's Court sentenced him to 3 years' imprisonment, depriving him of citizenship for that same period; he was fined one million yuan, to be used for replanting the forest and replacing the farm animal.

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- 3 -

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